

LY GEN. GREEN B. RAUM.

He believed, with the concentration of 10,000 cavalry at Lovejoy Station, 27 miles south of Atlanta, on the night of July 28, supported by the movement of the Whole of the Army of the Tennessee against the left flank of Gen. Hood's army, that the Macon Railroad could be so effectively destroyed that Hood would be forced to abandon Atlanta.

roads south of Atlanta with a force of sufficient strength to fight Hood's whole darmy; to take possession of the roads, to hold them, and destroy them to such an important one) in a movement which I extent that they could not be used for months to come, and thus deprive the army in Atlanta of its means of support. SHERMAN CONSULTS WITH HIS ARMY

COMMANDERS. On Aug. 13, Gen. Thomas, Gen. Schofield and Gen. Howard met at Gen. Sherman's headquarters in response to his request. Gen. Sherman laid his plans before his army commanders, and a full and free conference was the result. Gen. Sherman laid his plans been tright this method will be entirely entirely many arms and a sull and the comparative open country to our present right this method will be entirely man requested that they should each re-

On the same day Gen. Howard forwarded to Gen. Sherman the following communication embodying his views: "Headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, "Before Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.

at proposed depot prior to movement, and move trains of Armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland, under cover as much as possible, to the vicinity of Utoy Creek, there to be parked and guarded by infantry; this the day before the troops draw

out. Then,
"First. Move Fourth Corps in the
night to position in rear of Fourteeath
Corps, so that the Twentieth Corps can withdraw at daylight and march to pro Twentieth Corps, and taking up position on the south side of Proctor's Creek. Next night let trains of the Army of the Tennessee move down Greet. Ferry Road, under guard, toward Sandtown, and park near Utoy Creek.

"Second. At daylight Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland move out simultaneously, by two routes if possible, in direction of Fairburn, Army of the Ohio to halt in position, Army of the Cumberland to form on its left, and the Army of the Tennessee, marching at same hour, to pass via Utoy or Sandtown to the rear and right of the other two armies. The three armies will march by three roads if possible, not more than two miles apart.

Military Division of the Mississippi.

"General: I have the honor to submit the following plan for the withdrawal of my troops from the left, and concentrating them on the right, and at the same time place the Twentieth Corps in the fortifications at the railroad bridge.

"First. Have all the wagons that are to be taken with the troops moved over to the right, and parked in some secure possible, not more than two miles apart. possible, not more than two miles apart. The cavalry (Kilpatrick's) intended to cover the right flank to precede the Army of the Ohio, and that intended for the left

serve upon the right to meet an attack, troops in position in the order in this corps going into position the moment you designed moving them, with the next one arrives to take its place as Garrard's cavalry on the left flank.
reserve. Or, if the movement be made "I am, General, very respectfully, your the next one arrives to take its place as reserve. Or, if the movement be made two corps at a time, the reserve corps of obedient servant, "GEO. H. THOMAS. the preceding day and one of the newly arrived corps can go into position each day. It is my opinion that this movement can be made so rapidly as to reach and control the Macon Railroad in from three to five days, after which the road can be so thoroughly destroyed as to be no longer available, to the areasy. The rapidly as to prevent our reaching the man's plans: Macon Road by simple extension of our line, he will at least be drawn far away from Atlanta, and his lines so rap,dry constructed will often run through open field where abatis cannot be constructed in so short a time. There will then be two alternatives left us; one to break the imperfect lines near the enemy's left flank, and the other to draw one or two corps from our left, as if to continue the movement to the right and send them rapidly by a short circuit to the left and seize Atlanta, or some other convenient point of the enemy's abandoned lines. The enemy must keep all of his small veteran force concentrated upon his left to prevent our success in the first movement, in which case the latter will be entirely practicable. My conviction of the feasibility of this plan is the result of continued observation and experience during almost the entire campaign. There has, I believe, been no time when if our movements from one flank to the other had been followed up as rapidly as the troops could have been transferred and got into position success would not have been speedy and certain.

**Choice to fee from Utoy Post-Office to the south bank of the Utoy Creek, those of Gen. Thomas branch of the Utoy Creek, those of Gen. Thomas of the Utoy Creek, those of Gen. Thomas on the Campbellton crosses a branch of the Utoy Creek, those of Gen. Thomas on the Utoy Creek of Gen. Thomas on the south bank of the Utoy Creek, those of Gens. Thomas on the Utoy Creek of Gen. Thomas of the division will be by getting him promoted. It think you will find it satisfactory. Several of the Colonels of Garrard's Division and the call be made the division will be by getting him promoted. It think you will find it satisfactory. The call the Colonels of Garrard's Division of the Pourteenth, the trains which are to move with the trains which are to move with the south bank of the Utoy Creek. Gen. Thomas to a promote of the Clone of Gens and Long in so short a time. There will then be two alternatives left us; one to break the

along the road below Etowah should be concentrated at Marietta or other point to guard such stores as are not carried with the troops, and other points of the railroad abandoned. The movement can be connected with supplies enough for 20 days. If the enemy detach force enough to capture Marietta we cannot fail to turn his flank and destroy his army and still have on hand 10 days' supplies. The crossing at Sandtown can be controlled with the left of the army resting on lower Utoy (our present right), and I think the plan cannot require any further movement to the right flank in strong order of battle (three parallel columns) using the wagon road for artillery and ammunition wagons alone, and cutting roads where necessary for the infantry to the left of the wagon road. I deem this order of march necessary for the reason that the enemy will most probably attack our left during the third day's march. Gen. Kilpatrick to cover the interval between the heads of columns and Gen. Howard's right. Gen. with the left of the army resting on lower Utoy (our present right), and I think the plan cannot require any further movement to the right. The enemy will hardly venture to send infantry across the Chattahoochee while we have possession of Sandtown. Our trains between Utoy and Camp Creek will be quite secure, and need be no incumbrance in this movement. In a rapid prolongation of our lines we have ment. lines we have great advantage over the enemy in this: all our troops are vet-erans, while, probably, more than half of his are militia. He must concentrate of his are militia. He must concentrate his veterans to meet each movement, and then after he has intrenched his extended line his veterans must be relieved by militia and prepared to meet the next with the plans outlined by Gen. Sherman movement. On this account it would at the council, namely, to have the Twen-

Copyrighted, 1901, by the publishers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The failure of the raid of Stoneman, probably be best to move two corps at Garrard and McCook was a great disappointment to Gen. Sherman.

He believed, with the concentration of is hardly possible that the enemy can en-

be forced to abandon Atlanta.

Gen. Sherman now-came to the conclusion that the safest and best plan to pursue would be to move against the railroads south of Atlanta with a few on the right of Gen. Howard if the conclusion that the safest and best plan to pursue would be to move against the railroads south of Atlanta with a few on the right of Gen. Howard if the conclusion of the right of Gen. on the right of Gen. Howard, if that be preferred. This will bring Gen. Thomas's plan. I will make my orders, and the

"I would also suggest as a matter of detail what I consider an improvement movements; viz, that instead of gradual-ly unfolding from the flank of the corps already in position, the corps moving in, detach itself a mile or so from the flank and march in strong order of battle directly upon the point to be gained. In the comparative open country to our present right this method will be entirely ent right this method will be entirely practicable and much more rapid and deduce to writing such recommendations in cisive than the prevalent method. I feel regard to the movement as they saw fit to confident that this plan ought to succeed, and its hazards appear less to me than any other that promises success. Yet I suggest it with diffidence, and do not feel suggest it with diffidence, and do not reel at all sure that it is as good a 1 an as that suggested by you yesterday, though the latter seems very difficult of execution. I am carefully considering the de-

"Refore Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 13, 1804.

"(Proposition.)

"Accumulate all impedimenta not going and will give you my views as soon as possible. Meanwhile I am preparing the possible, position position I now occupy as a pivot on which the first portion of that movement can be made.
"I have the honor to be, very respect

fully, your obedient servant,
"J. M. SCHOFIELD,

GEN. THOMAS'S PLAN. Gen. Thomas also made recommendations as to the movement in the following

"Hendquarters Department of the Cumberland, "Before Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 15, 1864. "Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Missis-

position. Then, early in the evening, about 8 o'clock, move Gen. Stanley's entire force from the intrenchments, and mass them on advantageous ground some

"Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Com-manding."

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S DETAILED PLAN. In his letter of Aug. 14, Gen. Schofield can be so thoroughly destroyed as to be no longer available to the enemy. The same would, of course, be true of the West Point Road. If, contrary to my belief, the enemy should prolong his lines so terwards he sent in the following, suggesting details for carrying out Gen. Sherman

"Headquarters Army of the Ohio. "Aug. 16, 186".

"Maj.-Gen. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

"General: I respectfully suggest the following details in the execution of the

columns and Gen. Howard's right. Garrard to cover the rear from Gen. Schofield's left to the Chattahoochee, upon

reaching the West Point Road near Gen. Schofield to take position facing East Point, Gens. Thomas, Howard and Kil-patrick to deploy along the road and destroy it.
"I am, General, very respectfully, you

tieth Corps occupy the fortifications known as the "Bridge-Head" for the protection of the railroad bridge and such supplies as might be stored there; and to use the balance of the army to oper-ate against the railroads and Hood's

of Aug. 14, proposed, amongst other things, that the entire army should move together against the Macon Railroad. This involved the abandonment of the defen-sive works at the bridge, and left that important structure without protection.

Troops were to be assembled at Marietta and reserve stores defended at that point.

But in his letter of Aug. 16 Gen. Schofield confined his recommendations to methods for carrying out the plans outlined by the General in Chief. fined by the General-in-Chief.

PEPPAPATIONS TO MOVE AGAINST HOOD'S LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

Early in the day on Aug. 16 Gen. Sherman telegraphed Gen. Thomas as fol-

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, "Near Atlanta, Aug. 16, 1864. "Gen. Thomas: We will commence the movement against the railroad about Jonesboro Thursday night unless some-

who can stand it best.
"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major-General, Commanding." Preparations were at once entered upo

to put the army in condition to break away from its base, as it had done many

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, "Near Atlanta, Aug. 16, 1864. "Special Field Orders No. 57.
"The movement of the army against the Macon Railroad will begin Thursday night, Aug. 18, and will be continued on

the following general plan:
"1. All army commenders will send across the Chattahoochee River and within the old rebel works at the bridge and down as far as Turner's Ferry all surplus wagons, horses, men and materials not absolutely necessary to the success of the expedition, and will collect in their wagons with best teams bread, meat, sugar, coffee, etc., for 15 days after the 19th inst, and ammunition and park them

"First move Gen. Kilpatrick's cav-alry will move to Camp Creek; Gen. Scho-field will cover the Campbellton Road, and Gen. Thomas will move one corps (Gen. Williams's) to the Chattahoochee bridge (Capt. Kossak's) at Turner's Ferry, ready to be laid down if necessary. The other corps, Gen. Stanley's, will move south of Proctor's Creek, to near the Utoy, behind the right center of the Army of the Tennessee, prepared to cover the Bell's Ferry Road. Gen. Garrard's cavalry will fall behind Peach Tree Creek. and act against the enemy should be sally against Gen. Williams's or Gen.

sally against Gen. Williams's or Gen.
Stanley's Corps during the movement.
"Second move. The Army of the Tennessee will withdraw, cross Utoy Creek, and move by the most direct road toward Fairburn, going as far as Stanley's and Johnson's below Utoy Creek, and Gen.
Garrard's cavalry will join Gen. Thomas but the weet direct road or by way of by the most direct road or by way of Sandtown bridge, and act with him dur-ing the rest of the move. Gen. Schofield

enemy with their Divisions of Cavalry.
Garrard was on the left, Kilpatrick was on the right. They moved out promptly, Garrard going east and south, Kilpatrick going west and south. Gen. Garrard moved with great caution, and returned to his camp without any important results. Kilpatrick, always bold and enterprising, pushed forward to Fairburn Station, on the West Point Road, and tore up a portion of the track. On his return up a portion of the track. On his return Gen. Kilpatrick made his report to Gen. Gen. Kilpatrick made his report to Corps, Elliott, commander of the Cavalry Corps, lost, as it simply amounts to sending to the bridge all the loose ends. I have sent Kilpatrick to come up.

the result of Gen. Garrard's movements was very impatient of what he conceived to be want of enterprise on the part of Gen. Garrard. Gen. Thomas, however had confidence in Garrard's ability. The following correspondence shows the dif-ference of opinion these officers had of Gen. Garrard:

"Headquarters Department of the Cumberland.

"Aug. 16, 1864; 10 a. m. "Maj-Gen. Sherman: Garrard re-turned last night about 12 o'clock. His

saved, it is as useless as so many sticks. Saving himself, he sacrifices others operating in joint expeditions. I am so thoroughly convinced that if he can see a horseman in the distance with a spy-glass he will turn back, that I cannot de-pend on him. If we cannot use that cavalry now, at this moment, when can we? Wheeler is out of the way, and when shall we use cavalry, if not now? If we wait till Wheeler returns, of course an opportunity is lost, which never is re-

peated in war. "W. T. SHERMAN, 'Major-General, Commanding.'

Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi in the Field, "Near Atlanta, Aug. 16, 1864.
"Gen. Thomas: Gen. Garrard will not attempt anything if there be a show of resistance. If you consent, and can give the command of the cavalry to Col.

Gen. Elliott, commanding the Cavalry Corps, received a message from Gen. Kil-patrick on the night of Aug. 15, and the next day, on Kilpatrick's return, received his report, copies of both of which Gen. Elliott sent to Gen. Sherman, as given

"Headquarters' Department of the Cum-diberland, "Aug. 16, 1864. "Maj.-Gen. Sherman: The following received from Kilpatrick dated Aug. 15. 9 p. m., near Camp Creek, en route from Fairburn:

"Thus far my reconnaissance has been a success. I grossed the river at 11 a.m., and bassed out at once for Fairburn. I forced the enemy back into his camp near railroad, five miles above the state. tion. Destroyed the station, public buildings, telegraph and railroad for about three miles. Jackson's Division of Cavalry has thus far refused to give me battle. I rather expect an attempt will be tle. I rather expect an attempt will be made in the morning to prevent my return. This will give me the opportunity I seek to destroy Jackson and his command, provided his cavalry meets me. "The regiment from Garrard's Division sent after a party of rebel cavalry re ported as being near Vining Station, have returned to camp this morning. They report all quiet. No sign of any rebels Nothing from Gen. Garrard's command.
"W. L. ELLIOTT,
"Brigadier-General and Chief of Cav-

"Headquarters Third Cavalry Division "Sandtown, Ga., Aug. 16, 1864. "Brig.-Gen. Elliott, Chief of Cavalry, De

"Brig.-Gen. Elliott, Chief of Cavairy, Department of the Cumberland.
"General: I have the honor to report that I have returned to this point, and my command has gone into camp. I succeeded in reaching and destroying the depot and public buildings at Fairburn, telegraph wire and railroad track for the company of the power power. Brigade about three miles. Drove Ross's Brigade of Jackson's Division out of his camp, situated on Camp Creek, about three miles from the railroad, and went into camp late last evening near that point. camp late last evening near that point. I marched at an early hour this morning, crossing Camp Creek, and moved to attack Jackson's Division, said to be situated on Camp Creek near East Point, but I was unable to find any force of the enemy. I scouted the entire country between Camp Creek and the railroad to within one mile and a half of East Point. I was informed that the enemy had here a considerable force of infantry and a a considerable force of infantry, and a part of Jackson's Division of Cavalry dismounted and in the trenches. The enemy seemed to make but little or no enemy seemed to make but little or no effort to prevent me from reaching the railroad at any point below East Point Station. In infer from this that the road is to be abandoned. The enemy's caralry has certainly all been withdrawn from this portion of his line save two brigades of Jackson's Division, which force is not at all formidable. You will see by the accompanying sketch that if see by the accompanying sketch that if 1 am able to maintain the line of pickets indicated, the enemy's lines will be very much contracted and both railroads ex-"I am, General, very respectfully, your

he obedient servant, "J. KILPATRICK, "Brigadier General of Volunteers."

After considering these reports Gen Sherman wrote the following letter to Gen. Thomas:

KILPATRICK ORDERED TO DESTROY MACON

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, "Respectfully submitted,
"O. O. HOWARD,
"Major-General."

It turned out that the raid of Maj. Gen.
Joseph Wheeler against the Union lines of communications was actually in progress at the time Gen. Sterman was holding his council of war. Gen. Hoed and Gen. Sherman were as one upon the policy of destroying the railroad lines leading to Atlanta. Each proposed to force the other to withdraw from Atlanta by cutting off his supplies.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
Gen. Schofield presented his plans for the great flank and rear movement in the following letter:

will enable Gen. Stanley to cover the retirement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement as to form the first of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the Twentieth Corps, which would be able to commence its movement of the West Point Road, aiming to strike it between Red Oak and Fairburn. Gen. Kill-path to move the rear, under direction of Gen. Thomas will follow well closed up in two columns, the train between. Gen. Kill-path would be able to commencing the policy of destroying the railroad lines line, pear the Meyer House, and Gen. Thomas will follow well closed up in two columns, the train between. Gen. Kill-path would be able to commence its movement of the two corps, commencing to force the other to withdraw from Atlanta by cutting off his supplies.

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6.EN. Schoffeld presented his plans for the great final and are movement in the following letter:

"Headquarters Army of the Ohio, in the Fleid, "Miliams partial and the composition of the Miliams his possition until Gen. Williams his possition unt Hood would not attempt to use infantry to interpose to the return of our cavalry. Don't make any orders till you and have perfectly agreed on this plan.

> for Gen. Kilpatrick to come up. "W. T. SHERMAN, "Major-General, Commanding." Gen. Kilpatrick had absolute confidence

in his ability with his cavalry to reach and destroy the Macon Road. He was anxious to make the attempt. The ease with which he struck the West Point with which he struck the West Point Road, when making his reconnaissance, emboldened him to attempt the Macon Road. He sent copies of his report to Gen. Elliott on his reconnaissance, to army commanders, that they should all be informed of his willingness to undertake the job of destroying the railroads south of Atlanta and save the trouble of moving army in force to accomplish that purpose.

At the request of Gen. Sherman Gen. Kilpatrick called at his headquarters. Upon a personal interview with Gen. Kil-patrick Gen. Sherman decided to have

him attempt the destruction of the Macon Road with his cavalry.

Gen. Sherman decided to postpone the contemplated, movement with the main army against Hood's railroads until Gen. Kilpatrick should try his hand at its de-struction. Accordingly orders were issued to Gen. Kilpatrick for the movement, and Gen. Garrard, was directed to send two brigades of his division to reinforce Kil-

GRAND FLANK MOVEMENT POSTPONED. Gen. Sherman gave information of this change in his plans by wire to Gens. Thomas, Howard and Schofield, as fol-

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, "Near, Atlanta, Aug. 17, 1864. "Gen. Thomas: I now have positive and official information that Gen. Wheeler has gone up into East Tennessee beyond Spring Place. We will repair all damages to railroad and telegraph to tonight. I will not move our infantry, but break the Macon Road all to pieces with our cavalry tomorrow night. Therefore be active and demonstrate against Athanta to occupy the front and make believe we will attack them in their trenches during tomorrow and next day.

"Major-General, Commanding."
(Same to Gens. Schofield and Howard.)

Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, Diabetes, etc.

A LARGE TRIAL CASE FREE For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found it new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kaya Kaya



men.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 421 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

and Jonesboro. I propose to give Gen Kilpatrick his whole division and two of Gen. Garrard's Brigades to move quietly down to Camp Creek, and then by a rapid movement strike and break thoroughly the Macon Road, your infantry to co-operate and divert attention. We know that Wheeler is well to the north with a large part of the cavalry, and now is the time. I expect Gen. Kilpatrick up. Any preparations for the infantry move will be all right, and we need only postpone the time of execution.
"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major-General, Commanding

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field, "Near Atlanta, Aug. 17, 1864.

"Gen. Howard: I now have positive in-telligence that Wheeler is gone into East Tennessee with a large force of cavalry, and now is the time to strike the Macon Road with cavalry. I will concentrate five brigades at Sandtown tonight under Gen. Kilpatrick. Tomorrow night he will move out to Fairburn and then to Jonesboro, smashing the road badly. There fore tomorrow keep up a steady pressure and make demonstrations, as though looking for a place to assault, and next day keep up a lively activity along the whole line, so that infantry cannot be spared to go out to protect the railroad. I think Hood has made a mistake in sending his cavalry now, and propose to take advan-tage of it. If the cavalry cannot do the job, of necessity we must then go out in force.

W. T. SHERMAN,

"Major-General Commanding."

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. THOMAS. To Gen. Thomas the following specific nstructions were sent for the movement: 'Headquarters Military Division of the

"Near Atlanta, Aug. 17, 1864.
"Gen. Thomas: Gen. Kilpatrick is here and gives me a description of his position at Sandtown that convinces me he can, in connection with Schofield, so effectually destroy the Macon Railroad that it cannot be used in two weeks, and that, too, with-out risking his cavalry. You will, there-fore, order Gen. Garrard to send to Sand-town via Pace's Ferry and the West Bank the two brigades of cavalry, heretofore notified, with a battery of artillery, to

the meantime anything done toward the movement of the whole army will not be

emedy to revive their waning power or fail-ng manhood, and have given up in despair,



Chief of Staff, State Medical Institute.

Mississippi, in the Field,

"Gen. Thomas: I now have positive and official information that Gen. Wheeler has gone up into East Tennessee beyond Spring Place. We will repair all damages to railroad and telegraph tonight. I will not move our infantry, but break the Macon Road all to pieces with our cavalry tomorrow night. Therefore be active and demonstrate against Atlanta to occupy the front and make believe we will attack them in their trenches during tomorrow and next day,

"W. T. SHERMAN,

"Major-General, Commanding."

(Same to Gens. Schofield and Howard.)

"Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the Field,

"Near Atlanta, Aug. 17, 1864;

"Near Atlanta, Aug. 17, 1864;

"Gen. Schofield: I think I will defer the grand movement for a day or so, and precede it by a cavalry movement on the Macon Road between Rough and Ready

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"Gen. Schofield: I think I will defer the grand movement for a day or so, and precede it by a cavalry movement on the M

on this (east) side of the river to Sand-"By order of Brig.-Gen. Elliott:

"DAVID F. HOW, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adju-

INSTRUCTIONS TO GARRARD. Gen. Thomas issued the following in tructions to Con. Garrard:

"Headquarters Department of the Cum berland, Before Atlanta, Ga., "Aug. 18, 1864; 2 p. m. Brig.-Gen. K. Garrard, Commanding Sec

ond Cavalry Division.
"General: To facilitate the success of Gen. Kilpatrick as much as possible, I wish you to be in Decatur by daylight tomorrow morning (19th) with the effective force you have with you. Then move in the direction of Flat Rock and Atlanta, and so attract the enemy's attention by skirmishing and threatening as to induce him to believe that you are about to attack his flank, then by moving off toward Stone Mountain, draw him after you as far as possible, and swing round toward your present position in the direction of Peach Tree roud. This movement should be continued throughout the day, and the enemy should be threatened again early on the few minutes; physicians told me my case was ble, but was completely cured by Alkavis." Allane, Auburn, Me., writes: "Was cured of Rheus, which was so severe as to cause him to use is." Many ladies, including Miss Viola Dearing, Ind.; Mrs. E. R. Dinsmore, South Dearfield, iso testify as to its wonderful curative powers of dispasses and with the cavalry the enemy now has on the cavalry the enemy now has on his right flauk, and thereby give Gen. Killand, iso testify as to its wonderful curative powers. daylight tomorrow (19th) with his horses fresh and cool. He will then push rapidly for Jonesboro, which place he should reach by 2 p. m., and if uninter-rupted he will have from that time until dark and for some hours during the night, to break up and destroy the railroad, and whatever stores, material and rolling stock he may meet with. You will, therefore, perceive the necessity for occupying the atention of the enemy as much as possible to draw from Gen. Kilpatrick all the cavalry you can for at least tomorrow and next day (19th and 20th). "Very respectfully yours, etc.,
"GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(To be continued.)

LINEAGE OF THE BIBLE. The Ancient Manuscripts Upon Which Cur

Rible is Based. The Hebrew Old Testament was first ommitted to print in the year 1488, 11 years after a portion of it, the Book of Psalms, had issued from the press. Be-aind these printed texts lie a great quanti-ting these printed texts lie a great quanti-ting these printed texts lie a great quanti-ting period to the world. In order to check the pernicious activity of the sect, the Govhind these printed texts lie a great quantity of manuscripts, hundreds, or even thou-sands, in number; the English Bishop, sands, in number; the English Bishop, Kennicott, published collations of 643 manuscripts in 1776-1780, while the Italian scholar. De Rossi, shortly afterward, added 825 more to the list, without by any neans exhausting the number of extant opies. The earliest extant manuscript of he Hebrew Old Testament is a copy the Pentateuch, now in the British museum, and assigned to the ninth century, and the earliest manuscript bearing a precise date is a copy of the Prophets, at St. Petersburg, dated A.D. 916, while the St. Petersburg, dated A.D. 916, while the majority of the manuscripts belong to much later periods. At the same time so uniform is the text preserved in all the manuscripts that the earliest and the latest of them differ in no essential respect. For about 1,000 years, then, from the 19th century back to the ninth, we have the evidence of printed editions and manuscripts; the schools of Jewish commentators, known as the Massoretes (from the "Massorah," or commentary, which they attached to the sacred text), and their predecessors the Talmudists, or compilers of the traditions entitled the "Talmud," all evidently had before them the same type of text, which we can thus trace back to about the year 100 after Christ. But what of the thousand years or more which still separate the supposed origin of this Massoretic text from the actual dates of composition of the earlier parts of the

move tonight and report on arrival to Gen.
Kilpatrick at Sandtown. The horses
should be well fed and could take some
wagons of shelled corn as far as Sandtext and which therefore throw some light provided with full ammunition, and five days' bread, sugar, coffee plenty of salt, Gen. Kilpatrick will as the Sentragint The that event. One of these is the Samaritan-version, the other the Greek version known as the Septuagint. The Samaritan version is the Bible which the mixed population planted in Samaria by the Assyrians, af-ter the conquest and deportation of the Ten Tribes, adopted from their Jewish neighbors. Unfortunately the Samaritan version is only available for the Penta-tench: and it is in the other beoks that euch; and it is in the other books that he greatest textual difficulties arise. Here our only help is the Greek Septuagint ver-sion, so named from the "70" translators by whom it is traditionally said to have by whom it is traditionally said to have been made, in the reign of Ptolemy Phila-delphus of Egypt (B.C. 284-247). We possess early and good manuscripts of it, dating from the fourth, or even (in the case of a few recently discovered scraps on papyrus) from the third century of our

I will risk the other. Instruct Garrard to be sure to send the pioneers along with the cavalry, provided with the tools to break up the railroad. Kilpatrick represents forage abundant down there. Kilpatrick ranks Garrard, and the latter may go along if you prefer.

"When we come to look at the New Testament we find a very different set of circumstances, leading naturally to very different results. Throughout the second and third centuries. Christianity, though of the tolerated by Roman Emperors and Governors, was never officially recognized, and was always liable to a recurrence of proscription and persecution. At such Governors, was never officially recognized, and was always liable to a recurrence of the fourth century, then, the circumstances attending the circulation of the New Testament books were very infinical to their continued existence. The material on which they were written, papyrus is soperishable that it is only in the dry soil at all. The first quarfer of the fourth century, however, brought about a great tall. The first quarfer of the fourth century, however, brought about a great tall. The first quarfer of the fourth century, however, brought about a great tall. The first quarfer of the fourth century, bovelum as the material on which they be very wast every the remedy to revive their waning power or falling manhood, and have given up in despite and ward, may be assigned the two oldest which the best copies of books were writ-ten. To this period, or very shortly after-ward, may be assigned the two oldest among the extant manuscripts of the Greek Bible—the Codex Vaticanus and the Codex Sinaiticus. The Codex Vaticanus is written in a beautiful small hand, with three columns to the page, and has been preserved in the Vatican library at Rome since the 15th century, though it is only within the last 30 years that its contents have been made accessible to scholars. The Codex Sinaiticus, discovered in the monastery of St. Catherine, on Mount Sinai, by Tischendorf, and now in the Im-perial Library at St. Petersburg, is written in a rather larger hand, with four col-umns to the page. Both contained, when complete, the whole of both Testaments: and both are written, like all early manu-scripts, on vellum, in uncial characters that is, in capital lettels formed separately.
They rank foremost among the witnesses
to the text of the New Testament, and
their evidence has had great weight with
the revisers of the English Bible. Other important uncial manuscripts of the Greek Bible are the Codex Alexandrinus, in the British Museum, and the palimpsest Codes Ephraemi, at Paris, both of the fifth cen tury, and the Codex Bezae at Cambridge, of the sixth century, the last containing the Gospels and Acts only, with many re markable variants in the text, and with a Latin version parallel to the Greek.

bass. Finally, the Enochites teach that VIGOR VIGIR James & James Co., Covington Kv.

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the prophet Enoch is already upon the earth, though as yet he has not been seen by anybody. As soon as he has appeared to his disciples the world will be destroyed. So far as the Enochites are able to see, the pernicious activity of the sect, the Government has dispatched 40 Russian traveling priests to the Government of Zarizyn."

The Times says that Father John, who, by the way, is an unwilling recipient of the honor that has been thrust upon him, is the son of poor parents, and from very early years showed that he possessed remarkable powers. He went to a theological seminary at Archangel when only nine cal seminary at Archangel when only nine years old, and he displayed such promise that the ecclesiastics at Archangel sent him to St. Petersburg. As a bachelor of theology he worked among the poor in the Russian Capital, and in 1855 he was ap-pointed protoierei of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Cronstadt. This post he still holds."

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"Here, landlord!" cried the patron. 'Here is a cockroach in my coffee." The landlord hustled to his side, in spected the cockroach critically, then toward the kitchen muttering: "I'll discharge that cook on the instant. I have told him time and again to remove the cockroaches from the coffee before it

Took the Hint He had been holding her hand most of the evening. As he showed a disposition to release it without asking the momentous question, she suggested, quite casually: "Of course, you understand that goods

of after they have been held a certain length of time?" Naturally he appreciated that the hand was his without the asking.

A Good Cure.

"Maria," asked the husband and father, "how did you cure Bertha of her infatua-tion for young Kadger?"
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"Suggestion?" "Yes: I suggested that she look him up in Bradstreet's."

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